FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

USSR National Affairs

Vol III No 005 *8 Jan 86*

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

CPSU's Ponomarev Leaves Vilnius for Moscow *[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 29 Dec]* ..... R 1
USSR Army Paper Considers New Party Program *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Dec]* ..... R 1
PRAVDA 'Podval' on Class, National Relations *[20 Dec]* ..... R 4
Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Believed 'Arrested' *[AFP]* ..... R 6
Yeltsin Visits ZIL, Other Moscow Plants *[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Dec]* ..... R 7
RSFSR Government Personnel Changes Announced *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 31 Dec]* ..... R 8
Tyumen Oblast Party Conference Reported *[PRAVDA 24 Dec]* ..... R 8
New Pavlodar Gorkom First Secretary Identified *[PRAVDA 3 Jan]* ..... R 9
Correction: Shcherbitskiy Attends Conference ..... R 9
Correction: Shcherbitskiy Condolences ..... R 9
Correction: Republic-Level Personnel Changes ..... R 9

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU CC Approves Timber Industry Initiative *[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 24 Dec]* ..... S 1
Plans for Development of Power Industry Outlined ..... S 1
Caspian Depression To Play 'Important' Energy Role ..... S 2
Latvian CP Notes Lag in Consumer Goods Production ..... S 2
Azerbaijan SSR Adopts Socialist Pledges for 1986 *[PRAVDA 6 Jan]* ..... S 3
Briefs: Natural Gas ..... S 3
New Ore-Enriching Combine
Winter Grain River Transport
Norilsk Refrigeration Unit
Azerbaijan Geographical Map

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Gains, Shortcomings in 1985's Stock Farm Work *[Astakhov]* ..... T 1
Briefs: Crimean Irrigation Canal ..... T 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Death of Rear Adm I.V. Popov Announced *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Dec]* ..... V 1
USSR Armed Forces General Staff Party Forum Held *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Dec]* ..... V 1

CPSU's Ponomarev Leaves Vilnius for Moscow

PM071525 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Dec 85 p 1

[ELTA report: "Comrade B.N. Ponomarev's Departure"]

[Text] Having been the guest of Soviet Lithuania's capital, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left for Moscow 28 December.

The guest was seen off at Vilnius railroad station by Comrades P.P. Grishkyavichus, V.S. Astrauskas, Yu.I. Bernatavichyus, A.K. Brazauskas, N.K. Dybenko, V.K. Mikuchyauskas, R.I. Songayla, L.K. Shepetis, and Yu.Yu. Petkyavichyus.

USSR Army Paper Considers New Party Program

PM071031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 85 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Major General I. Sidelnikov article: "Socialism's Historic Vocation: Problems of War, Peace, and the Defense of Socialism in the Draft New Edition of the CPSU Program"]

[Text] The planned and all-around improvement of socialism and Soviet society's continued progress toward communism on the basis of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development — such is the CPSU's strategic course, aimed at the qualitative transformation of all aspects of the Soviet people's life and creative activity. This course was given scientific validation in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the amendments to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period through 2000. Submitted for nationwide discussion, these most important theoretical and political documents have found unanimous support among Soviet people — support both in word and in deed.

The CPSU's international policy is also closely linked with the peaceful creative thrust of the Soviet state's domestic policy. One main aim of that international policy is to ensure favorable external conditions for improving socialist society, defending and consolidating peace, curbing the forces of aggression and militarism, and averting the threat of nuclear war.

I.

Mankind's entire history has been rent by wars. In the 20th century two world wars have befallen it. Now mankind is under threat of a new, third world war in which such means of armed struggle may be used which could destroy all life on earth. The problem of war and peace is now the most acute problem of the present day and is at the center of world politics.

What is the explanation for this? Where is the source of such an awesome danger?

These questions worry all sensible people in the world. The CPSU gives the clearest validated answers to them and equips the masses with a correct understanding of the causes and sources of the war danger and ways of delivering mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

Problems of war and peace are inseparable from the policy of particular classes, parties, or states. V.I. Lenin often said that war is entirely a matter of policy. Thus the preparation for war is nothing other than the expression and embodiment of a particular policy. The struggle against war and its preparation and for the peaceful life of the peoples is also an expression and embodiment of policy. That is why Marxist-Leninists have always sought to ensure the masses' thorough understanding of the question of the kind of policy and the kind of classes, parties and states which oppose it and pursue a policy of peace.

Marxism-Leninism proved long ago and historical experience has convincingly confirmed, that the source of wars is found in the capitalist social system. World War I was prepared, launched, and waged by capitalist states. It was a continuation of their policy aimed at redividing the world, seizing other lands, and subjugating other peoples. World War II was launched by Hitler's Germany, the shock force nurtured by world imperialism. That war came about as a continuation of German fascism's policy aimed at gaining world dominion and the policy of all world imperialist reaction, pursuing the goal of destroying the Soviet state and socialism. But these schemes failed.

In the postwar decades changes have occurred in the world and the lives of many peoples, changes which in their scale, sociopolitical consequences, and historic significance are unequalled in the past and which require a completely new approach to the resolution of the problems of social development. All this has found scientific interpretation in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program.

Socialism, fully and finally victorious, first became a reality in our country, was transformed into a world system, and graphically confirmed its indisputable advantages. More and more people are refusing to trust capitalism and are determinedly striving for a socialist organization of their life. It is not the "hand of Moscow," as imperialism's politicians and ideologists proclaim, but the "hand" of history and the world-historic process of social liberation begun by the Great October Revolution, which has wiped the colonialist yoke from the face of the earth and raised a large number of peoples, formerly oppressed by imperialism, to national rebirth and independent development. It is not the "hand of Moscow" but the march of history, that "cruelest of all goddesses" in Engels' words, which is imposing on imperialism social sanctions which no weapons can resist.

History is on the side of communist civilization. The formation of the world socialist system and the molding and strengthening of the socialist community have led to a **radical change in the correlation of forces in the international arena** in favor of the peoples struggling for social progress, democracy, national freedom, and peace. The socialist community is the most authoritative force of the present day, without which not a single question of world politics can be resolved.

The international communist and workers movement has become the most influential political force of the modern era. Mass democratic movements in the nonsocialist world and the anti-imperialist struggle for the consolidation of independence by countries which have cast off the colonial yoke are expanding.

Imperialism most blatantly disregards all these realities of the modern world, which require a definite restructuring of policy, consciousness, and approach to the problems of social life. The ruling circles of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, form their policy on the basis of their own narrow egoistic class interests and of aims which directly contradict the peoples' aspirations and hopes.

"The more strongly the course of historical development undermines imperialism's positions, the more hostile to the peoples' interests the policy of its most reactionary forces becomes," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says. "Imperialism is offering fierce resistance to social progress, attempting to halt the course of history, to undermine socialism's positions, and to take social revenge on a world scale." This conclusion is confirmed by the ruling imperialist circles' policy and practice. To "destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system," to "consign socialism to the garbage heap of history," to "write communism off as an unnatural chapter in history," and to "reverse the course of events" — political and military-strategic guidelines of that kind are repeatedly proclaimed by U.S. leaders.

In its claims to world supremacy U.S. imperialism unjustifiably declares whole continents to be zones of its "vital interests." The United States is trying to foist on the international community its claims to exclusivity, to a special purpose in history, and to "world leadership."

The unprecedentedly large-scale race in nuclear and other armaments represents the concentrated expression of U.S. imperialism's policy by means of which it hopes to "write off" socialism and achieve world dominion. Western Europe has been turned into a nuclear powder keg. The U.S. military-industrial complex is an arsenal of monstrous means of destruction. The "shining city on the hill," as President Reagan fervidly called the United States, is exuding from every pore the lethal scent of militarism and war. There are now 146 state plants and around 4,000 major private firms producing arms and military hardware in America. At least 6 million Americans work for the military-industrial complex. The U.S. population makes up 5 percent of the world's population but its spending on military purposes, even according to figures from sources which are not always objective, amounts to over 30 percent of the military spending of all the world's states.

U.S. Armed Forces are stationed in dozens of countries in the world and possess over 1,500 military installations and bases located mainly near the USSR's borders. U.S. nuclear weapons fill Japanese territory and the surrounding waters. South Korea has been turned into a complex of nuclear weapons bases.

The "star wars" program, the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," aimed at militarizing space, is imperialism's challenge to all mankind. In their schemes to put strike weapons into space the U.S. imperialist circles are hoping thereby to secure for themselves the potential to deliver a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union with impunity. In the meantime the U.S. Administration remains deaf to the urgent demand of the entire world public to join in the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, announced and implemented by the Soviet Union unilaterally.

The policy of U.S. imperialism, which lays claim to world domination, is continued in the ideological war fanned by it against the socialist countries based on anticommunism and the myth of the "Soviet military threat."

The conclusion from all this is that the threat of a new world war and nuclear catastrophe is contained in imperialism's policy and in the practical actions of its most reactionary militarist, aggressive circles. "The arms-producing monopolies, the generals, the state bureaucracy, the ideological apparatus, and militarized science, which have merged into the military-industrial complex," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, "are the most zealous proponents and organizers of the policy of adventurism and aggression."

The danger of a global military conflict has never been so ominous. But the opportunities for maintaining and consolidating peace have never been so real either. By pooling their efforts the peoples can avert the threat of nuclear destruction.

II

At present, M.S. Gorbachev noted in the report at the 4th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, "the development of world events has reached the point where particularly responsible decisions are needed and where inactivity or delay are criminal because it is a question now of preserving civilization and life itself." Comprehensively activating the USSR's peace-loving policy on the broadest front of international relations, our party is doing everything necessary to ensure that the forces of militarism and aggression do not prevail and to thwart imperialism's attempts and schemes to resolve the historic dispute between the two opposing social systems by military means. The CPSU proceeds from the premise that **there is no fatal inevitability of world war. It is possible to prevent war and save mankind from catastrophe. This is the historic vocation of socialism and of all the progressive, peace-loving forces of our planet**.

The CPSU and the fraternal parties of the socialist community proceed from the premise that in the modern world, which is full of acute contradictions, and in the face of terrible catastrophe there is only one rational, one acceptable path — **peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems**. Competition in the military sphere imposed on socialism by imperialism is alien to socialism's very nature. Socialism is the champion of good-neighborliness, cooperation, and mutually beneficial relations among peoples.

The Soviet Union is actively increasing its efforts aimed at improving ties and cooperation with everyone, including the capitalist countries. The Soviet-French meeting in Paris is indicative in this respect. The recent summit in Geneva was an important event in world politics as a whole and in bilateral relations between the USSR and the United States. It is common knowledge that the meeting did not succeed in finding a solution to the most important questions connected with ending the arms race. The U.S. leaders' unwillingness to abandon the "star wars" program prevented specific accords in Geneva on real disarmament, above all on the central problem of nuclear and space arms. But the direct, clear, and specific dialogue between the two states' leaders was useful in itself. One of the most important results of that meeting was the common realization, enshrined in

the joint statement, that nuclear war must never be launched and that there can be no winner in it and the commitment of the USSR and the United States to build their relations on the basis of this indisputable truth without striving for military superiority.

It is natural that the peoples expect practical progress along this path. The Soviet Union will not be found wanting. It has proposed and persistently strives for the implementation of an all-embracing package of measures closing all routes to the arms race — either in space or on earth and whether involving nuclear, chemical, or conventional weapons.

The U.S. leadership also campaigns in words for effective disarmament measures. But unfortunately its words do not match its deeds. In a speech after the Geneva talks President Reagan reaffirmed his commitment to his "Strategic Defense Initiative," which is the main obstacle int he way of curbing the arms race. At the same time he attributed to the Soviet Union the U.S. Administration's course, aimed at upsetting the existing approximate equilibrium and achieving military superiority, and tried to accuse the Soviet Union of striving to become the military "number one."

The Soviet Union has stated more than once that it has not sought and does not seek military superiority and that it supports the observance of the principle of equal security. The Soviet Union has no intention of trying to be the military "number one." But it will not allow itself to be made "number two," either. In other words, it will not allow military superiority to be gained over it. Therefore, the U.S. side must begin getting used to strategic parity as the natural state of affairs.

The establishment of miltary-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is socialism's historic achievement. It consolidated the positions of the USSR, the socialist countries, and all progressive forces and thwarted the imperialist aggressive circles' hopes of victory in a world nuclear war. The maintenance of that equilibrium is the major guarantee of safeguarding peace and international security. Soviet people are proud of this achievement of socialism and of the fact that the party has enshrined it in its program document.

III.

Section four of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program ("The Development of the Political System of Soviet Society") sets out provisions relating to the country's defense capability and the strengthening of its security and its Armed Forces.

From those provisions it follows above all that the CPSU, as the leading and directing force of Soviet society, bears full responsibility for protecting the socialist fatherland, strengthening the country's defense, and safeguarding state security and regards this task as one of the most important functions of the Soviet state of all the people. These provisions reflect the experience of military building and the requirements of the present-day international situation.

These provisions are further evidence that the party firmly and persistently implements Lenin's teaching on the defense of the people's revolutionary gains and socialism's gains and enriches that teaching with new conclusions and views. The provisions formulated in the program document predetermine the tasks which the USSR Armed Forces are and will continue resolving.

The Soviet Armed Forces are a constituent of the growing potential for peace opposing imperialism's aggressive policy. Their existence and strengthening is an objective necessity. Soviet society will continue to need an army so long as the danger exists that imperialism will launch aggression, military conflicts, and various acts of provocation. Assessing the international situation realistically, the party deemed it necessary to state in its program document that it "will make every effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are at a level which precludes the strategic superiority of imperialism's forces."

The thesis on the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential set out in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, has attracted much attention from military cadres. Since this document is still in the process of being discussed I should like to express the following thought on this particular thesis. The tasks set by the party at the stage of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development also embrace the sphere of **spiritual life** — the further consolidation of socialist ideology in Soviet people's consciousness and the full assertion of socialism's moral principles and the spirit of collectivism and comradely mutual understanding which also applies fully, of course, to the armed forces. With this in mind it would be possible, in my view, to to formulate the proposition in question in these terms: "**The CPSU will continue to take unfailing care to ensure that the Armed Forces possess all the modern means for the motherland's defense and that their combat and spiritual potential are a fusion of high ideological commitment and communist morality, military skill, organization and discipline, collectivism and army comradeship of personnel, fidelity to their patriotic and internationalist duty, and awareness of the responsibility for defending socialism**."

The ultimate basis for strengthening the socialist motherland's defense capability is the **Communist Party's leadership of military building and the Armed Forces**. Both in the life of Soviet society as a whole and in the life and activity of the USSR Armed Forces, under present-day conditions the party's leading role inevitably increases. The enhancement of that role must be embodied in the intensification of the organizing and directing influence of political organs and party organizations in the Army and Navy and in ensuring the greater effectiveness of their work, aimed at increasing combat readiness, discipline, and organization. Soviet servicemen realize that the defense of the socialist fatherland and service in the Armed Forces' ranks are the USSR citizen's honorable obligation and sacred duty. Aware of this, they are persistently improving their combat readiness and striving to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new successes.

The socialist countries' armies are also fulfilling the lofty and responsible mission of defending socialism's gains in a single formation with the USSR's Armed Forces. Soviet servicemen and their brothers in class and arms are making a worthy contribution to the great battle to preserve and consolidate peace on earth.

PRAVDA 'Podval' on Class, National Relations

PM071107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 85 First Edition pp 2-3

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor E. Bagramov article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Class and National Relations: Nature of Interaction"]

[Text] The great Soviet Union, created by the genius of Lenin and by the will of the working class and of free peoples, is the living embodiment of the ideals of socialism and proletarian internationalism. "The party proceeds from the premise," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program states, "that the consistent implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy and the strengthening of the peoples' friendship in every way are a constituent part of the improvement of socialism and the path tested by social practice toward the further prosperity of our multinational socialist motherland."

1.

Marxism revealed the organic link between the nationalities question and the social class structure of society and the predominant type of ownership. It did this in counterbalance to bourgeois interpretations of nation and class as independent principles, showing the groundlessness both of nationalistically overemphasizing differences between nations and forgetting the commonality of working people's class interests and of nihilistically ignoring the national factor.

In a world split into belligerent classes and nations the proletariat was the only class capable of destroying national isolation and establishing the international fraternity of working people. Only the working class, V.I. Lenin pointed out, can help them to unite, close ranks, and finally defend, finally consolidate, and finally build the communist society (See *Complete Collected Works*, Vol 41, p 310).

This was said in 1920, in the famous speech on the tasks of youth unions. But today we are witnessing the development and strengthening of a new social and international community of people — the Soviet people — and the uniting of urban and rural working people, workers involved in mental and physical labor, and the country's nations and ethnic groups.

The proletarian masses' huge energy awakened by the October Revolution combined with national energy in a single flow of conscious historical creativity. The realization of the Leninist principles of nationalities policy and the execution by the Russian working class and the Russian people of their internationalist mission had inestimable political and economic consequences: A new climate emerged in internation relations.

The internationalism of the Soviet way of life is one of the most vivid advantages of the socialist system. Indeed, what could be more convincing than genuine people's power, the very broad participation of representatives of all nations and ethnic groups in the management of the country's affairs, their equality of rights in all spheres of social life, and their free labor in the name of the prosperity of the Soviet motherland and its constituent republics? The humanism of our social system and the social justice of socialism can be seen particularly clearly against the background of humiliation and discrimination, economic oppression and political terror to which racial and national groups are subjected in capitalist countries. Socialism was the first system in history to make the measure of human worth not the fatness of one's purse nor one's national origin or class, but the working person's real contribution to the struggle for happiness for all.

We know that this social justice does not come of its own accord. It is the result of the CPSU's purposeful policy and of its constant attention to the interests and needs of all the country's nations and ethnic groups. Soviet people see for themselves that the policy adopted by the party of accelerating society's socioeconomic development, which has met with a warm response among all sections of the multinational people, means the further strengthening of the foundations on which the friendship and fraternity of the USSR's peoples are based.

2.

The birth and development of the new historic community of people stimulates the internationalization of all spheres of our life. This is accounted for by the fact that the unified Soviet people are essentially the model, to use V.I. Lenin's expression, of those highest forms of human communal life whereby the legitimate requirements and the progressive strivings of the working masses of any nationality are satisfied in international unity.

When citing that statement of Lenin's, which dates back to the prerevolutionary period, certain social scientists either omit or misinterpret its concluding section, which states that this will be possible "on condition that the present national barriers are destroyed" (Vol 46, p 40). The conclusion is sometimes drawn from this that Lenin oriented himself toward the rapid withering away of national differences already under socialism. But of course, this is not the point. Lenin had in mind the resolute removal of the barriers which capitalism erected between nations, setting them against each other and using national differences to kindle discord and alienation among the peoples.

The new historic community no longer knows such barriers, although it incorporates more than 100 nations, nationalites, and national and ethnic groups which have every opportunity for further flowering. What socialism destroys is not national differences but the private-ownership soil which poisons the life of the nations. Capitalism turns vigorous national shoots into a nationalist thistle. As regards national features under conditions of communist formation, according to Lenin's idea, they will persist for a long time even after it has been established on a worldwide scale.

The CPSU, the draft new edition of the program points out, takes the multinational nature of society comprehensively into account. Showing concern for the further flowering and rapproachement of the nations and ethnic groups, the party proceeds from the premise that "any artificial goading is just as inadmissible here as the curbing of urgent objectie development trends." The most important of these trends is the internationalization of social life. It should, in my view, be emphasized in the document. Our very reality leads us to this conclusion: "The internationalization of social life is a powerful accelerator of society's socioeconomic progress. It leads to the further rapproachmeent

of classes and social groups and of nations and ethnic groups and to the comprehensive revelation of their creative potential."

Looking into the future, Soviet social science has advanced the thesis of classless socialist nations. This new social quality will be the basis of their still closer cohesion and progress. During the transition to communism, it seems, the full unity of the nations will come about on the basis of further rapprochement between union and national statehood, the strengthening of economic integration, the full equalizing of the levels of the nations' economic development, and the growth of their social homogeneity, and also as a result of the strengthening internationalist awareness of Soviet citizens and the surmounting of any manifestations of national narrow-mindedness. Of course, it is a question of social unity, not ethnic unity. Whatever the forms of subsequent social and national development, one thing is clear: The road to further rapproachement among the nations and, in the long term, to their full unity lies not by way of the complete disappearance of national features but by way of the progressive synthesis of the international and the national.

By removing antagonism, enmity, and mistrust among the peoples and the age-old inequality of the nations — everything that darkened their life in the past — socialism truly ennobles internation relations. For the first time in history the country's multinational composition has been transformed from a source of its weakness into a source of strength and prosperity.

Do we always make full use, in the interests of progress, of the powerful charge which the national relations of the new type contain? New problems engendered by the life and labor of the nations and ethnic groups naturally arise while these relations are being improved.- Of course, the successful resolution of the nationalities question, left over from the past, does not mean that these problems will be resolved automatically, without daily efforts on the part of party and soviet organizations.

The chief tasks in this sphere, named in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, include the strengthening and development of the Soviet multinational state in every way, consistent struggle against any manifestations of parochialism and national narrow-mindedness, and, at the same time, constant concern for further enhancing the role of the republics, autonomous oblasts, and autonomous okrugs in resolving the tasks of the whole people.

The party unswervingly seeks the optimum combination of international and all-state interests and the interests of each nation and ethnic group. It pursues a policy of increasingly widely involving working people of all nationalities in the processes of new transformations of various aspects of our life and the joint resolution of urgent tasks of regional or all-union development, such as opening up Siberia's oil and gas deposits, developing the Nonchernozem Zone, and fulfilling the Food Program and the long-term reclamation program.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is proposed to improve the territorial structure of social production, ensure the rational combination of economic and social development in every union republic and region, and improve their cooperation within the country's unified national economic complex.

The development of scientific and technical progress and the transfer of the republics' economies onto a footing of large-scale machine production and comprehensive mechanization and automation of production are strengthening the socialist nations' economic commonality.

The national factor, conditioned on the whole by the social class structure of society, retains, at the same time, relative independence. The appreciable increase in internation contacts by virtue of the growth of economic ties between the republics and regions and the redistribution of labor resources, the unique demographic situation, the processes of the development of national self-awareness taking place in different ways in particular regions — all this makes additional demands on the regulation of the complex and delicate sphere of national relations.

An object of the CPSU's unflagging attention is the development of the Soviet people's unified culture — socialist in substance, multifaceted in terms of national forms, and internationalist in spirit — on the basis of the best achievements and the original progressive traditions of the USSR's peoples. The free development and the equitable use of native languages by all the country's citizens will continue to be ensured, and, at the same time, the Russian language will become still more widespread as the language of inter-nation contact, widening access to the achievements of science, technology, and Soviet and world culture.

The further cohesion of our multinational society is largely determined by the growth of the working class and its political experience, by high awareness, organization, and will. The modern working class, whose labor is based on the most socialized form ofn socialist ownership, is the chief repository of internationalism. It is now the largest social group in all the union republics. According to the 1979 census data, workers made up 63 percent of the population employed in social production in the RSFSR (1959 — 56.1 percent); 54.8 percent (46.2 percent) in the Ukraine; 55.8 percent (36.3 percent) in Belorussia; 52.9 percent (41.0 percent) in Uzbekistan; 68.0 percent (60.1 percent) in Kazakhstan; 55.6 percent (33.6 percent) in Georgia; 59.6 percent (36.9 percent) in Azerbaijan; 56.8 percent (41.5 percent) in Lithuania; 52.6 percent (22.2 percent) in Moldavia; 58.6 percent (53.9 percent) in Latvia; 57.8 percent (41.3 percent) in Kirghizia; 53.0 percent (31.5 percent) in Tajikistan; 64.2 percent (41.4 percent) in Armenia; 44.2 percent (38.1 percent) in Turkmenia; and 60.9 percent (57.8 percent) in Estonia. Note should be taken here of the trend toward preferential growth in the number of worker cadres of the indigenous nationality.

As agro-industrial integration develops, the labor of the rural population is gradually losing its former exclusively peasant nature, and the proportion of rural working people involved in various kinds of industrial labor is growing. In this way the unity of the socioeconomic nature of labor in industry and in agriculture is gradually being achieved. And this means that not only the city but also the countryside is being drawn increasingly deeper into the process of internationalization.

From the socioeconomic and ideological viewpoints it is important to broaden and improve the training of workers from among the local population, and particularly rural young people, as

quickly as possible in Central Asia and in the regions of the Caucasus. Overcoming the inertia of old traditions in some places, party and Komsomol organizations and the soviets are seeking to inculcate in young men and women readiness to move to other republics and regions to participate in all-union shock construction projects. It is no secret that approximately 10 percent of the population lives in Siberia and the Far East, where nine-tenths of all fuel and energy resources, three-fourths of timber and water resources, and the chief stocks of many mineral resources are concentrated. The sensible utilization of the natural and labor resources and the climatic features of each republic and the inclusion of this potential in the all-union potential accord with the interests both of the individual region and of the whole state.

True, sometimes there are still appreciable differences in working and living conditions in particular regions and republics of the country. But the policy of increasingly equalizing the levels of the socialist nations' socioeconomic and cultural development and the working and living conditions of the population in different regions of the Soviet Union means that we are achieving, step by step, the even distribution of material and spiritual benefits among the country's entire population, under which the advantages or, conversely, the shortcomings of the geographic environment or other factors cannot have any appreciable effect on the well-being of the masses.

3.

The working people's internationalist awareness is strengthening at the present stage of Soviet society's development.

A high level of internation contact is taking shape under the influence of the purposeful work of party and soviet organizations. A person who used to live in a homogeneous national environment is increasingly frequently finding himself in a republic, oblast, or kray where he is surrounded by people of a different nationality and speaking a different language. The atmosphere of internationalist relations largely depends on his ability to observe internationalist norms of behavior and respect for other peoples' cultures and languages. The socialist culture of internation contacts means truly internationalist tact and respect for people of different nationalities, goodwill and a sense of collectivism, and readiness always to come to the aid of a person of any nationality. It means implacability toward any manifestations of national arrogance, isolation, and egotism. It means constant interest in the national values of one's own people and of the brother peoples and the desire to broaden one's horizons, never retiring into a national shell.

It is noteworthy that qualitative changes in all spheres of the life of our society, the social and cultural progress of the USSR's peoples, and the internationalization of social life are leading at this stage also to greater national self-awareness and stronger national pride among people. This might seem a paradox — the assertion of international principles in all spheres of our life and the growth of national self-awareness. But there is no conflict here, for it is a question of a dialectical contradiction expressing the varying nature of the development of social awareness. The unprecedented leap from backwardness to progress and the flowering of Soviet national statehood, science, and the culture of peoples, the majority of whom were previously almost totally illiterate — all this has stimulated national feelings and enhanced the dignity of people of all nationalities, which is inseparable from their devotion to October's ideals. The free revelation of progressive traditions and national values, which is characteristic of socialism's democratic nature, is not an obstacle but, on the contrary, a condition for the increasingly full and intensive life of the fraternal family of the USSR's peoples.

Here, naturally, it is necessary to foster a sense of proportion in assessing the contribution of a given people to society's culture and progress so that legitimate national pride does not take the form — as sometimes still happens — of arrogance or conceit, and love for one's people is always combined with love and respect for other peoples. The Communist Party tries to ensure that Soviet people evaluate from class positions every phenomenon in the life of a nation and in its history, do not permit a sliding into positions of national exclusivity, and resolutely eliminate everything that runs counter to the nature of socialism. Multinational labor collectives and, above all, worker collectives are precisely the milieu in which the internationalist spirit is best inculcated. It is important that working people in them are not differentiated according to nationality, businesslike, principled relations are not replaced by relations of blood ties or by mutual covering up, and the sense of a united family is constantly inculcated. I believe that point "f" in the CPSU Statutes, enumerating the primary party organization's tasks, should be expanded and supplemented — after the words "educate working people in the spirit of devotion to the ideas of communism and friendship of the peoples" — with these words: "and implacability toward the slightest differentiation of people by national traits, in the spirit of profound awareness of belonging to the unified family of the Soviet people."

Profound changes in both class and national psychology have taken and are taking place before the eyes of the present generation. Of course, it is always possible to single out in the spiritual makeup of every people a totality of features which determines its uniqueness (national character). At the same time we rightfully speak of the Soviet character, of features such as love for the socialist motherland, collectivism, friendship of the peoples, implacability toward socialism's enemies, and the feeling of class solidarity with the working people of fraternal countries and with all who struggle against imperialism and for social progress and peace.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Believed 'Arrested'

NC061236 Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 6 (AFP) — A Soviet deputy foreign trade minister, Vladimir Sushkov, has been dismissed and arrested for corruption, according to persistent rumours here.

A ministry spokesman denied today that any arrest had taken place, saying only that Mr. Sushkov stopped working at the ministry two weeks ago. Mr. Sushkov, 65, held posts in the United States, Japan and Canada during his 11-year term with the ministry. On December 11 he co-chaired a meeting here of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

The ministry was taken over last October by Boris Aristov, said to be a close supporter of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who has been rejuvenating the Soviet leadership and uprooting the old guard.

The last big corruption affair at the ministry came to light in January 1984, when the president of the firm Tekhnopromexport, Yuriy Smelyakov, and an assistant were sentenced to death and executed for breach of trust.

Yeltsin Visits ZIL, Other Moscow Plants

PM081001 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Time of Concrete Deeds"]

[Text] The only way to fittingly greet the 27th party congress and achieve the planned targets in 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan is by intensive, highly productive labor, ensuring each person's concrete contribution to the common cause. That is the theme of the socialist pledges adopted by Moscow's labor collectives. The working people of the I.A. Likhachev [ZIL] truck plant were among the first to adopt increased pledges for the opening year of the 5-year plan. They are based on a critical, creative approach to what has been done and the tasks involved in the major restructuring of the forms and methods of work to accelerate the scientific and technical renewal of production, as the truck builders were directed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the meeting with the ZIL plant's collective in April this year.

The ZIL worker's program of large-scale current and long-term modernization is really practicable so long as the collective's entire work is centered on intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, restructuring the management and planning systems, and paying considerably greater daily attention to people and the resolution of social questions. It is important in every area to increase the exactingness toward cadres, strengthen order and discipline, and create a stable labor collective. This idea was voiced with conviction in the conversations and meetings held during the visit to the enterprise's workshops and buildings yesterday by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

In the engine and pressing shops, workshops, and other production construction, and cultural-consumer facilities the plant's workers described their plans to substantially improve the technical standard of output and reduce by one-third the time taken to modernize and renew vehicles currently in production. In that connection it was stressed that science is in the forefront of the campaign to accelerate technical progress at their production unit. The pace at which renewal at the ZIL plant increases will depend very much on how effectively the automated planning system is introduced.

B.N. Yeltsin inquired about how extensively economic incentives are used to intensify production in the association's life and what conditions have been provided for creative initiative on a massive scale and the development of each worker's independence in elaborating and producing the full amount of new types of diesel-engined trucks.

During conversations with workers and specialists attention centred on questions of seeking out unused reserves, ways of increasing output quality and reliability, implementing the strictest thirft system, and reducing nonproduction losses. It was stressed that the successful solution of these questions depends on the quality and pace of construction. Workers spoke frankly on the essence of the unresolved problems of accelerating the labor productivity growth rate and reducing the prime cost of output, cited shortcomings slowing down the introduction of progressive techniques, and gave their thoughts on 2 ways of increasing organization at the production unit.

During the discussion with ZIL workers special attention was paid to the importance of stepping up all educational work in the collective, the purposeful campaign against a negligent attitude to work, and enhancing the role of labor collectives and their primary links in organizing efficient, highly productive labor.

During a visit to the ZIL culture center, the physical culture and health complex, and the plant hospital mention was made of the need to create better conditions for the truck plant working people's leisure and for the work of trade, public catering, and medical service enterprises.

In conclusion a conversation was held at the plant administration with chief specialists and leaders of the enterprise and party committee. B.N. Yeltsin expressed the confidence that the ZIL collective will keep their word to M.S. Gorbachev — to secure the entire increase in the production volume without additional personnel will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor successes, and will consistently strive to achieve the world's best indicators in terms of labor productivity and vehicle quality.

B.N. Yeltsin met yesterday with leading personnel of the Moscow City internal affairs organs. Questions of further strengthening law and order in the city and intensifying preventive work in the Moscow militia's activity were discussed. Stress was laid on the important of stepping up internal affairs organs' cooperation with the capital's labor collectives in preventing violations of the socialist rule of law, creating the conditions for Muscovites' peaceful life and leisure and fruitful labor, and enhancing leaders' role in the universal establishment of a healthy way of life and in strengthening disicpline and order.

V.F. Fedorchuk, USSR internal affairs minister, took part in the meeting.

In the past few days B.N. Yeltsin familiarized himself with the work of trade and public catering enterprises and the city's transport service. He talked with Muscovites and asked their opinion about measures to improve services for the city's working people and inhabitants.

RSFSR Government Personnel Changes Announced

PM071001 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Dec 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Aleksey Aleksandrovich Stolbov chairman of the RSFSR State Committee on Prices.

Comrade K.I. Frolov has been relieved of his duties as chairman of the RSFSR State Committee on Prices in connection with his retirement.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Pavel Fedorovich Guzhvin chief of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration.

Comrade A.P. Dryuchin has been relieved of his duties as chief of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration in connection with his retirement.

Tyumen Oblast Party Conference Reported

PM071201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 85 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent V. Lisin report under rubric "Party Life" "At the Oblast Conferences" and under general heading "Practical Verification"]

[Text] Tyumen — Oil and gas are the basis of Tyumen oblast's economy. The Siberians generate a considerable amount of electricity and produce a considerable quantity of timber and machine building products. During the current 5-year plan period alone, tens of billions of rubles of capital investments have been assimilated. Large-scale capacities for the extraction and transportation of oil, gas, and condensate have been brought into operation and thousands of kilometers of pipelines and hard-surface roads have been laid. But the more substantial the achievements, the more intolerable the shortcomings. And there are still a considerable number of these. Thus, planned growth rates in labor productivity are not being sustained in the oblast, return on investment is falling, a serious lag in oil extraction, estimated at tens of millions of tons, is permitted, and many social issues are being resolved only slowly. This was all discussed in a principled manner at the conference in Tyumen held 3 months ago, at which M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke.

The course of the present oblast party conference has been distinguished from that of previous conferences by its greater degree of self-criticism. This tone was set by keynote speaker G. Bogomyakov, obkom first secretary: "The party obkom and primarily I myself, as first secretary and sector specialists, have been obliged to be more fully and thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs, to react in good time to shortcomings that have appeared, and to strive more persistently for the necessary solutions," he said from the conference rostrum.

Even in recent months the state of affairs has still been rectified insufficiently rapidly. Particularly in oil extraction. As the conference noted, the measures outlined by the Main Tyumen Oil and Gas Administration are not yielding the expected results. During the past 3 years, the number of operational boreholes in the oblast's oilfields has almost doubled, but daily extraction has remained virtually at the same level. Of the 26 deposits which had to be commissioned during the current 5-year plan, only half are actually producing.

The inadequate effectiveness of measures adopted in this sector is also causing concern for the fate of next year's plan, which will open the 12th 5-Year Plan. This was assessed at the conference as an omission in the obkom's work. And primarily in the work of its sectorial department and of obkom secretary V. Kitayev.

N. Anikin, first secretary of the Surgut CPSU Gorkom, V. Shadrin, borehole capital repair foreman at the "Yuganskneftegaz" Association, and other speakers said that oil workers do not have to look far for experience. For example, thanks to improved production orgrnaization, industrial workers at the "Yuganskneftegaz" Association met the 5-year target for the extraction of valuable hydrocarbon raw materials ahead of schedule. Where to find advanced experience has long been well-known in the oblast. The party obkom has adopted a considerable number of resolutions instructing that all that is best be widely disseminated and introduced. But a great deal has nevertheless remained on paper. Why?

"Adopted decisions are frequently not backed up by real, concrete work," — Such is the opinion of K. Mironov, first secretary of the Yamalo-Nenetsk CPSU Okruzhkom.

The delegates criticized the obkom organizational party work, economic, transport and communications, and other departments for slackening control over the course of adopted decisions.

Many party committees, the delegates stated, are reorganizing their work with a consideration for the new requirements. They are studying more closely the processes taking place in the labor collectives. However, in some places they are still not in any hurry to get out of a well-worn rut. This was also apparent during the report and election campaign. Thus, a serene, cheerful tone predominated at the Khanty-Mansiysk city conference. There was no place here for critical appraisal of the state of affairs in agriculture and in the construction of housing and social and cultural projects, where a very grave situation has taken shape, which has been pointed out more than once to I. Nikitin, gorkom first secretary, by higher party committees.

Indeed, some speakers at the oblast conference were also unable to get away from the firmly rooted habit of reporting only on themselves and of making economic "claims" from the rostrum, if not frank compliments addressed to oblast leaders. This was apparent in the speeches of S. Denisov, first secretary of the Nizhnevartovsk CPSU Gorkom, R. Vyakhirev, deputy minister of the gas industry and head of the Main Tyumen Gas Industry Administration, and several others.

It is well-known that a great deal depends on the personality of the communist leader and on his practical and moral qualities.

That is why questions of the selection and education of cadres were discussed at the conference with particular interest. All the more so because the situation in this respect in the oblast is fairly alarming. During the last 2 years several hundred leaders have been replaced. The Main Tyumen Oil and Gas Administration already has what is its third head since the beginning of the current 5-year plan.

Why such a high turnover in cadres? Primarily because the party organs make a poor study of people when promoting them and are slack in the business of educating them. And immature cadres frequently find themselves in leading posts. Thus, in collusion with V. Usenko, deputy general director of the "Tyumentransgaz" Association, who at that time was chairman of a state commission, V. Lobanov, former head of the "Kazymtrubo provodstroy" Trust, commissioned a defective section of a main gas pipeline. These leaders committed an official crime so that the builders could receive a substantial pecuniary reward. As a result, V. Lobanov was dismissed from CPSU ranks and V. Usenko was severely punished according to party procedure.

Unobjective information merely aggravates the situation and makes it impossible to adopt appropriate measures at the necessary moment. And a new relapse into "embellishment" appeared at the conference. Thus, according to current data, in August and September the "Nizhnevartovskneftegaz" Association increased its raw materials extraction. Having decided that the adopted measures were effective, the main administration rested content. In October too daily reports showed stable growth. But when the real results were put together, it turned out that the situation - alas! - did not correspond to the "rosy reports." New urgent measures were required, while time had been lost.

In June, N. Sergeyev, head of the "Nizhnevartovskneft" administration, was relieved of his position for similiar misinformation. This has obviously not served as a lesson to others. This gives the party obkom something to think about. All the more so because, as the conference noted, the work of the obkom bureau and its secretariat still shows elements of leniency, excessive patience, and readiness to forgive anything.

A great deal of attention at the conference was devoted to the human factor. G. Prozorov, team leader at the "Megiongaz stroy" Trust, spoke on behalf of Nizhnevartovsk builders:

"We have a high cadre turnover. Good cadre workers leave. Frequently this is caused by poor social conditions: There is a shortage of housing, schools, and cinemas, and the consumer sphere is undeveloped."

These same problems sharply face other cities in the oblast. As before, many leaders are not concerned with building social projects and housing. We cannot be reconciled to this, the participants in the conference said.

The delegates examined in detail the drafts of the new edition of the Party Program, the CPSU Statutes with the proposed changes, and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development."

G.P. Bogomyakov was reelected first secretary of the Tyumen Party Obkom at an organizational plenum.

New Pavlodar Gorkom First Secretary Identified

PM071406 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 3 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 2, under the rubric "Party Life" At the Oblast Conferences," a 1,600-word report by special correspondents G. Dildyayev and M. Poltoranian datelined Pavlodar and entitled "Tested By Actions." The item covers the proceedings at the Pavlodar Oblast party organization conference, and lists among the speakers "G. Nikiforov, first secretary of the Pavlodar Party Gorkom."

Correction: Shcherbitskiy Attends Conference

This correction pertains to the article "Shcherbitskiy Attends Military District Conference" which was published in the 6 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages R5-R6:
In the last paragraph of the article on page R6, lines 3-4 should read ...Yu.N. Yelchenko, Kiev Gorkom first secretary;... (Correcting title)

Correction: Shcherbitskiy Condolences

This pertains to the article "Shcherbitskiy, Others Send Condolences to Dobrik" which appeared in the 6 January 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page R6:
The first and second lines of paragraph one should read: ...Dobrik [Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Lvov... (Correcting title)

Correction: Republic-Level Personnel Changes

This correction pertains to the article "Estonian SSR" published under the general heading "Republic-Level Personnel Changes Reported" which appeared in the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT 3 January 1986 on page R4:

Georgiy Vasilyevich Aleshin was appointed "second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia," (Correcting title);

He worked as an "inspector for the CPSU Central Committee," (Correcting organization)

CPSU CC Approves Timber Industry Initiative

PM071350 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the initiative of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry's "Irkutsklesprom," "Karellesprom," "Kostromalesprom," "Sverdlesprom," and "Tomlesprom" associations, which, in response to the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum's decisions, have adopted socialist pledges to fulfill at least 25 percent of the annual plan for the procurement and removal of timber by the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress, and 55 percent by 1 May 1986.

The resolution adopted on this question emphasizes that the patriotic initiative of the timber procurement associations is particularly valuable in view of the fact that strenuous work lies ahead in the first quarter and in April 1986, and that this period will essentially determine the fate of targets for timber removal in the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, the guaranteed fulfillment of the plan, and steady supplies of timber materials to the national economy. What is important is that it is planned to achieve these objectives through improved labor organization, the intensified utilization of existing equipment, the widespread introduction of team contracts, and the strengthening of discipline and order in all production links.

The Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry Collegium, the sector trade union Central Committee, the economic leaders, and the party and trade union organizations at enterprises have been instructed to widely publicize within the sector the initiative of the "Irkutsklesprom," "Karellesprom," "Kostromalesprom," "Sverdlesprom," and "Tomlesprom" association collectives, and to involve every working person in the timber industry in this movement.

A struggle is to be launched everywhere to utilize the additional reserves contained in improving the shift index of standard-unit machines and equipment, the mechanized felling and processing of timber, the organization of enlarged timber procurement complexes, and the dissemination of advanced experience. Additional workers, automotive transport, and other equipment are to be recruited for timber procurement. More attention is to be paid to the construction and maintenance of winter timber-carrying roads, to extending their operating time, and to saving material resources. Concern is to be shown for improving consumer, public catering, and trade services for timber procurement workers. Regulations for the competition are to be elaborated and approved, including provisions for moral and material incentive measures.

The Ukrainian, Belorussian, Kazakh, and Estonian Communist Party Central Committees; the Krasnoyarsk, Maritime, and Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykoms; and the Amur, Arkhangelsk, Bashkir, Buryat, Vologda, Gorkiy, Irkutsk, Karelian, Kirov, Komi, Lostroma, Leningrad, Novgorod, Perm, Sakhalin, Sverdlovsk, Tomsk, Tyumen, Udmurt, and Chita CPSU Obkoms have been instructed to concentrate mass political and organizational work at timber industry enterprises on spreading widely the innovators' initiative, developing the activeness and creativeness of working people in launching the socialist competition, introducing into practice everything that is best and advanced, and giving all-around assistance to timber procurement workers in the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the procurement and removal of timber and deliveries of timber products to the national economy.

The activity of party organizations and party groups in integrated teams, timber centers, and timber industry enterprises is to be stepped up; the Communists' vanguard role is to be persistently enhanced; a specific approach in work and intolerance of shortcomings are to be consistently developed and affirmed; and lofty labor enthusiasm is to be nurtured in all timber industry collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it expedient to organize group seminar-conferences for leaders of timber procurement enterprises and associations and production front rankers, with participation by party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building have been instructed to provide active assistance to timber procurement enterprises and associations in the fulfillment of their pledges by expediting as much as possible the deliveries of equipment and spare parts, gasoline, winter-grade diesel fuel, and other materials toward the annual stocks of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry.

The Ministry of Railways and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry have been ordered to implement measures to step up the transportation of timber consignments by rail in the light of the timber procurement workers' pledges. Particular attention is to be paid to improving rolling stock utilization, expanding timber delivery routes, organizing the around-the-clock loading and unloading of freight cars, and raising the level of work mechanization.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the central newspapers' editorial offices have been instructed to systematically publicize the progress of the socialist competition among timber procurement enterprises, to reveal shortcomings, and to give more extensive publicity to the experience of advanced collectives and the best people in the sector.

Plans for Development of Power Industry Outlined

LD072115 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 7 Jan 86

["Soviet Power Engineering. The Outlook for the Nineties" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan (TASS) — As before, the Soviet Union remains virtually the only industrially developed country whose economy does not depend on imported energy resources. In the

last 20 years it has more than doubled its recovery of fuel; it has almost one-quarter of the world's oil and coal production and a one-third of natural gas production, journalists were informed in the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

As in the past, the Soviet Union intends to supply its needs through its own resources. The "Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1986-90 and the Period Through the Year 2000" indicates this. This document will be approved by the 27th CPSU Congress in February of this year.

Scientists estimate that the USSR is not threatened with a shortage of raw materials; but the basic supplies of oil, gas, and coal are concentrated in remote and poorly developed regions of the east and the north, where there is a harsh climate, permafrost, and no roads.

The Soviet Union, which has already led the world for 10 years in oil recovery, will, by all accounts, preserve its leading position. In the first 9 months of 1985, 445 million metric tons of oil with gas condensate was extracted. This year it is planned to bring the extraction of oil with gas condensate up to 628 million metric tons.

At the same time, specialists consider that it is not profitable to expand production to the same major proportions as before — in the last decade, expenditure on the recovery of each metric ton has increased by a factor of three. That is why the approximate figure "put into" [quotation marks as received] the guidelines is very moderate: in 1990 the extraction of oil with gas condensate will not rise above 640 million metric tons.

Natural gas will play the role of "first fiddle" in power engineering. This was confirmed by the record growth in extraction of natural gas in 1984, which enabled the USSR to surpass the previous world leader, the United States. By 10 December 1985, 642 billion cubic meters of natural gas had been extracted. The plan for this year is 632 billion cubic meters. Moreover, judging by the monthly satistical reports, the planned result will be surpassed. It is envisaged that extraction of gas will be increased by almost one-third compared with the present level, by the end of the current decade.

Major investment is also being placed in the modernization of the USSR coal industry. It is intended that in 1990, 46 percent of Soviet coal, and in 2000 around 60 percent, will be produced by the mines of Siberia and Kazakhstan.

Nuclear power is developing rapidly in the European part of the country. Whereas the overall capacity of nuclear power stations in the USSR did not exceed 4,500 megawatts in 1975, by the beginning of last year it increased by a factor of more than five. Accordingly, the share of "atomic" electricity in the overall output also grew — from 2 to 10 percent. And by the year 1990 it should increase by up to 20 percent. Serial production of fast-neutron reactors is also planned to be mastered in this period — breeder reactors with a capacity of 800 megawatts and the scientific and technical problems associated with the creation of a more powerful installation with 1,600 megawatts are planned to be resolved.

Caspian Depression To Play 'Important' Energy Role

LD0800134 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow January 7 TASS — In the forthcoming five-year plan period the Caspian depression — the area spreading beyond the northern part of the Caspian Sea — will play an important role in the fuel and energy budget of the U.S.S.R. The region is rich in gas condensate. In the coming years the area will take a leading position in the extraction of the valuable raw material used to produce motor fuels.

It is planned to produce oil in the Caspian depression as well. Officials at the Ministry of Oil Industry of the U.S.S.R. told a TASS correspondent that at the present time the construction of surface facilities is under way at the Tengiz oil field there. It will be a no easy task to develop that deposit, just like other deposits in the Caspian area — hydrocarbons lie under thick layers of salt. And although oil production there began at the turn of the century it is only the manufacture of new corrosion-proof equipment that made it possible to tap the natural riches of the region.

The mixtures which local oil and gas contain make production more difficult still. But, on the other hand, they make it possible to develop the production of many valuable chemicals in that area. For example, the fuel processing facilities, now under construction there, will fully meet the requirements of the national economy in sulphur.

Intensive prospecting for oil and gas is going on in the Caspian depression in the potentially promising areas. The draft guidelines for the social and economic development of the U.S.S.R. for the 12th Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990) and the period through the year 2000 provides for the beginning of commercial development of the deep-lying deposits of oil in the Caspian depression. The amount of prospecting drilling, therefore, will grow three-fold there in the near future. This is explained not only by the encouraging forecasts made by geologists, but also by the fact that the Caspian area is located much closer to the main user of oil and gas — the central part of the country — than Western Siberia which is the main fuel producing region of the nation.

Hydrocarbon fuels in the Caspian depression were discovered at depths ranging from four to five kilometers. However, geologists consider six to seven kilometers depths to be promising as well.

Latvian CP Notes Lag in Consumer Goods Production

LD0800534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of Latvia took place in Riga today. Tasks for the implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Development of Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere for 1986-2000 were discussed. It was noted that the production of consumer goods in the republic is increasing every year, the quality of the goods is rising, and the choice is broadening. At the same time, there are still quite a lot of

products appearing in the shops for which there is no demand. The managers of a number of enterprises and organizations who permit a reduction in the production of consumer goods were criticized. Party bodies have been ordered to intensify organizational and educational work in the collectives, in order to provide for the full satisfaction of the market with high-quality and varied consumer durables and household goods. Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Azerbaijan SSR Adopts Socialist Pledges for 1986

PM061001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In Addition to the Plan: The Azerbaijan SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1986"]

[Excerpts] The working people of Soviet Azerbaijan fulfilled ahead of schedule the targets for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan for the growth of industrial and agricultural production and the other main indicators. Seeking to make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the party's strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development which was elaborated by the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic's labor collectives have adopted the following pledges for 1986.

On the basis of scientific and technical progress, the better utilization of the potential created, the improvement of labor productivity, and the strengthening of discipline and order, to ensure an increase in industrial production of 4.4 percent as against the plan of 4 percent. To complete the target for sales of industrial output ahead of schedule, by 29 December. To fulfill at least one-fourth of the annual program in the first quarter. To extract 13,000 metric tons of oil and 65 million cubic meters of gas and to produce 2,500 metric tons of mineral fertilizers and 12,000 motor vehicles tires in addition to the annual plan. To manufacture high-quality machinery for the country's oil and gas extraction industry ahead of schedule. To strictly observe delivery discipline. To produce at least one-half of output subject to certification in the top quality category. To reduce the prime cost of output by an additional 0.4 percent. To ensure that the team form of labor organization covers 75 percent of workers, with some 30 percent in financial autonomy teams.

To ensure the further development of the agro-industrial complex. To sell the state 350,000 metric tons of grain, 750,000 metric tons of raw cotton, 1.65 million metric tons of grapes, 660,000 metric tons of vegetables, 205,000 metric tons of fruit, 32,500 metric tons of tea, 65,000 metric tons of potatoes, 5,000 metric tons of silkworm cocoons, 150,000 metric tons of meat, 405,000 metric tons of milk, and 380 million eggs. To reduce production costs on kolkhozes and sovkhozes by 2.5 percent of the plan. To increase by one-third the area devoted to dessert varieties of grapes and to increase deliveries of these grapes to the all-union stock by 50 percent, and to more than double the output of fruit juices, jellies, compotes, and concentrated grape juice. To ensure a 10-percent increase in the production of livestock products on the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations. To increase the output of food products for local consumption by R26.3 million through the better utilization of reserves.

Briefs

Natural Gas — In the eastern Karakum Desert, an industrial flow of natural gas has been obtained from the Balkui prospecting area. The drilling of other wells has now commenced. The industrial development of this gas-bearing area will be started in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 4 Dec 85 LD*]

New Ore-Enriching Combine — The first stage of the Kachar ore-enriching combine in Kustanay Oblast, Kazakhstan, was put into operation today. Its capacity is 3 million metric tons of ore per year. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Dec 85 LD*]

Winter Grain River Transport — Moldavian river workers have completed their navigation season for carrying bread-grain. For the first time transportation of the new harvest's grain by river was carried out in winter conditions. This made it possible to deliver along the dnestr tens of thousands of tonnes of wheat, corn and sunflowers and to free a large number of rail cars. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Jan 85 LD*]

Norilsk Refrigeration Unit — A refrigeration installation for storage of deliveries of fruit, vegetable and meat and dairy products to the far north has come into operation in Norilsk. It is equipped with equipment for restoring packaging on products which has been damaged in transit. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Jan 86 LD*]

Azerbaijan Geographical Map — The publication has been completed of a geographical map that depicts Azerbaijan's oil and gas fields and the form they will assume in the future. The map has been drawn up by the workers of Azerbaijan SSR's Academy of Sciences Geology Department in cooperation with the scientists of (Azerneft) and the Azerbaijan SSR State University. The geographical map has been drawn up in accordance with a unique method and edited by renowned petroleum scientists and academicians, (?Shafayat) Mekhtiyev and Faik Bagirzade. In addition to depicting the new oil fields, the map also explains the directions of the exploration work to be carried out in productive oil fields, both on land and at sea, during the next few years. The application of the new map in production will increase oil extraction and facilitate the discovery of new oil and gas fields. [Text] [*Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 16 Dec 85 GF*]

Gains, Shortcomings in 1985's Stock Farm Work
LD072217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Commentary by station correspondent Semen Astakhov]

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration of the USSR has summarized results of the work of the country's stock farms and complexes over the past year.

Our commentator Semen Astakhov is at the microphone:

[Astakhov] First of all, comrades, I should like to note that the plan for milk procurement was met by all union republics except Uzbekistan. The best results were obtained by the stock-breeders of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the RSFSR, and Kazakhstan. In the country as a whole, 2.573 million metric tons milk was procured in excess of plan.

In meat production the state and collective farms of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kirghizia lagged behind, while in the country as a whole the plan for meat was exceeded by 64,000 metric tons. But I must say that much of the animal husbandry produce, though ready, is still not reaching the consumer, thanks to flaws in procurement. Take milk, for example: the experience of Belgorod Oblast, where all milk is collected by the works directly from the farms where it is produced, is being very timidly utilized. To this end appropriate conditions have been established there: Roads and laboratories have been built, and cadres trained. Consequently, all factors linked with milk losses have been eliminated.

Procurement of milk has also been organized excellently in the Kuban, Stavropol, and Khabarovsk Krays and in Novosibirsk and Tyumen Oblasts.

Turning to meat procurement, in my view this has been best organized in Lithuania. Here stock has been handed over directly on the collective and state farms for 20 years, by live weight, not in the refrigerators of the meat combines. You , ourselves, comrades, will understand that the Lithuanian method fully rules out loss of produce en route from the farm to the processing enterprise.

Briefs

Crimean Irrigation Canal — The second stage of the Severo-Krymskiy Canal has gone into service. More than 80,000 hectares of dry land has already received water from the Dnepr. Each irrigated hectare in Crimea yields almost four times more produce than does dry farm land. The supply of water to Simferopol, Sevastopol, and other villages and towns of the oblast has improved. Another artificial channel, the third stage of the canal, is being dug through the Kherson steppe to southern Crimea. It will carry approximately the same amount of water each second as the Moskva River. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Dec 85 LD*]

Death of Rear Adm I.V. Popov Announced

PM070941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Dec 85 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The command and party organization of a Navy directorate and friends and comrades announce with profound regret the death of Rear Admiral Ivan Vasilyevich Popov, deputy chief of a directorate, and express sympathy to the deceased's friends and relatives.

USSR Armed Forces General Staff Party Forum Held

PM071327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Dec 85 Second Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Col B. Pokholenchuk under the rubric "Party Conferences": "High Responsibility, Innovative Approach"]

[Text] "The complexity of the contemporary military-political situation in the world and the new tasks which are emerging in the sphere of the country's defense and the development and training of the Armed Forces are changing the nature of the work of the central apparatus, expanding the range of its tasks, and increasing responsibility for the resolution of all questions on which the security of our motherland and the fraternal socialist countries depends."

A great deal lies behind these words from the report delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces' General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, at the General Staff party conference, and they direct Communists toward even more intensive, active, creative, and innovative work. It cannot be otherwise. The state of affairs itself makes it our duty and the established military-political situation augments these demands.

The General Staff... "The army's brain" — that is what Marshal of the Soviet Union B.M. Shaposhnikov once called it. The main organ of strategic leadership of the Armed Forces — that is what we say today with every justification. You only have to acquaint yourself with a few facts concerning the composition of those elected to the General Staff party conference in order to feel the scale of its deeds and the measure of its responsibility. Taking part in the work of the conference were Marshals of the Soviet Union, army generals, admirals of the fleet, marshals of categories of troops... Among the delegates were 28 heroes of the Soviet Union, 4 military leaders who had twice been awarded this high title, 5 heroes of Socialist Labor, 45 Lenin and State prizewinners, and 49 doctors and candidates of science. Every fourth person present in the hall was a participant in the Great Patriotic War and all the delegates have state awards.

The delegates discussed with deep interest the party's pre-congress documents and in the light of their conclusions and propositions analyzed the state of affairs and the problems which remain to be solved. In their speeches they noted that Communists of the General Staff unanimously approve the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the amendments to the party Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and for the Period through the Year 2000 and they see the party's program goals and decisions as a guide to their practical activity. There was a really thorough discussion of the most important matters, a discussion full of innovative quest. The discussion was held in an atmosphere of principled criticism and self-criticism and genuine party exactingness.

The CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums directed the party and the entire people to such an approach to matters and to their own work, the party conference noted. The plenums' decisions and the instructions of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, voiced by him at the rally of Armed Forces' leading personnel in Minsk, serve as clear reference points in improving the activity of all military cadres.

More than once during the conference's work references were made to the clause of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program which says that, as long as there exists a danger of imperialism unleashing aggression, military conflicts, and various kinds of provocations, it is necessary to pay unremitting attention to stepping up the USSR's defense might and strengthening its security. Describing the contemporary military-political situation in the world in his report, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev said in particular that the recent Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva created some of the preconditions for improving relations between the two countries. However, the United States does not wish to say goodbye to its aggressive plans, intends to continue to pursue a line of obtaining unilateral advantages, and is counting on implementing at any price its own military programs, including the programs to create space strike means. It is not abandoning its attempts to upset the established balance in strategic forces and forestall us in deploying many other types of weapons, so as to pressure the Soviet Union into making concessions. All this forces us to be on our guard and to approach questions of the country's defense with special responsibility.

On the basis of an analysis of practical activity, the keynote speaker showed what is being done to further strengthen combat potential. Highlighting the role of the General Staff in this, he stressed what should constitute active party work aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on defense questions and the orders and directives of the USSR Defense Ministry on the training of the Armed Forces and the utmost improvement of vigilance and of combat and mobilization readiness.

With every passing year the activity of the leading organ of military control is becoming increasingly large-scale and multifaceted. The General Staff is now required to display an incomparably higher degree of scientific foresight, prudence, organization, accuracy, and efficiency in work and exceptional thoughtfulness in the rational distribution of forces and means in order to tackle at the same time both long-term and everyday tasks. It is important to reveal more profoundly and to objectively assess trends in the development of the military-political situation, changes occurring in the alignment of forces, and the nature and thrust of military preparations by a probable enemy,

so as to work out effective countermeasures in anticipation. The example of the elaboration and implementation of the necessary countersteps in connection with the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe shows that we can do this and in the future too this ability must be up to the mark.

Speaking of this, the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate — Colonel General I.A. Gashkov, Army General V.M. Shabanov, Marshal of Aviation A.P. Silantyev, Colonel General I.A. Fabrikov, Lieutenant General F.G. Bunin, Marshal of Aviation Ye.Ya. Savitskiy, and a number of other comrades — detailedthe complex and to a large extent new tasks which are emerging in the sphere of the further development of the Armed Forces. It was noted that the change in the nature of modern warfare and the development of weapons and combat hardware pose the questions of operational and combat training in a new way. Today, as never before, the standard of military-technical achievements and the fuller utilization of scientific-technical progress in the interests of the country's defense are assuming special significance. Fundamentally different approaches are also needed under contemporary conditions in tackling the tasks involved in improving troop control.

Soviet military science and the theory of military art have always been in the vanguard. And in recent years major new theoretical questions have also been elaborated. However, efforts in this direction must also be stepped up.

Proceeding from the party's instruction to improve to the utmost organization, discipline, and order as the most important reserve for improving all our affairs, the delegates who spoke — including Marshal of Signal Troops A.I. Belov, Lieutenant General N.A. Makarenkov, and Colonel K.F. Kuzminov — posed a number of practical questions connected with the realization of these demands. It was stressed that this work cannot be reduced to a campaign. In the General Staff it is particularly important to approach the problems being tackled from large-scale operational positions, from positions of profound analysis of processes, the highlighting of the in-depth causes of any particular shortcomings, and the elaboration of major practical measures for implementation among the troops.

The General Staff political department, party committees and bureaus, and party organizations are called on to take an active stance in tackling all the aforementioned problems, it was stated in the report by Colonel L.V. Fedoseyev, secretary of the General Staff Political Department Party Commission, and in the speeches by Lieutenant General Ye.Ye. Kondakov and Captain 1st Rank N.F. Novikov. In each party collective there must be an atmosphere which excludes passivity in work, timidity of thought, lack of objectivity in assessments, and self-glorification.

The restructuring which the party is carrying out in all spheres of public life obliges us to tirelessly improve the standard of work with officer cadres and to improve the style and methods of their activity, and this is a broad field for the application of party organizations' forces. Increasing the responsibility of each person for the sector entrusted to him, developing a sense for what is new, the desire to enrich knowledge and experience, initiative, and boldness, encouraging industriousness and selflessness, teaching others by the example of leading workers, and calling people strictly to account for manifestations of irresponsibility — such is the by no means complete list of ways in which party influence is exerted on people and matters.

Examples were also cited of party organizations reacting belatedly and without proper sharpness to cases of deviation from the norms of party ethics by individual Communists and to instances of conceit and loss of the faculty of self-criticism. We must seek to ensure, the conference said, that party committees and bureaus raise their exactingness toward Communists in all respects still higher, act as constant generators of creative energy and initiative, and actively introduce a party spirit into the work of directorates and departments. More attention must be paid to the development of criticism and self-criticism and the improvement of monitoring and verification of execution and the quality of ideological and educational work; it must be made more specific, and a firm link must be ensured between it and the practical activity of Communists and all personnel.

The front for restructuring forms, methods, and style of activity and of people's psychology is broad and multifaceted. It is very important that all Communists, particularly party secretaries, are profoundly aware that today it is necessary to orient party work toward the highest and most exacting approaches to its organization and effectiveness. We cannot tolerate people merely talking about new approaches but still acting in the old way. Time obliges us to hone our responsibility, increase exactingness toward ourselves and others, and do everything today creatively, with initiative, to the highest quality, and with the greatest effectiveness — this was the leitmotif of the party conference.

Taking part in the conference's work were Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section.

The party conference adopted resolutions aimed at fittingly greeting the 27th CPSU Congress, actively propagating and implementing its documents and decisions, and ensuring the further improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might and readiness.